NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- Magic SHIRT-COLLEEN WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-THE BELLE OF THE WALLACE'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway. -BELLE'S LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.-THE MA NEW BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery.-ICE WITCH-CO. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.-STICENEY'S NATIONAL

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, 485 Broadway-RICHARD BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway,—Com Nort-Laving Hipporotamus, Whalk, &c. at all hours,— Sapak and Kalanade, afternoon and evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 65 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—Gotrschalk's Matines MELODEON CONCERT HALL, 539 Broadway.—Song

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway. -- SONGS

GAIETIES CONCERT BOOM, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL 444 Broadway. -JEALO CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 46 Bowery.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.

NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway.-BURLE.

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Tuesday, March 18, 1862.

THE SITUATION. News of two more victories in the West reached us last night. Island No. 10, on the Mississippi river, is ours, and the rebels are thus virtually swept from our inland seas, and the water route to New Orleans may be considered open to our brave armies of the Southwest. This cheering intelligence was communicated last night by General Halleck to the citizens of St. Louis, in a speech from the balcony of the Planters' Hotel, in a few brief words announcing that "Island No. 10 is ours, with all the ammun tion and transports the enemy had there." He also announced that we had won another victory in Arkansas, in which three rebel colonels were paptured. The Western lines of telegraph having dosed immediately upon the transmission of this lews we are not in possession of the details of

The reconnoissance of General Stoneman's force on the track of the rebels from Manassas extended several miles on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Cedar creek, and fell in with a retreating of artillery-which they drew across the creek. The appearance of the road indicated a thorough rout of the enemy. Our troops suffered somewhat from the severe snow storm of Saturday, some of the sol-diers being drowned by the flooding of the creeks. The greatest activity prevails at General McClellan's headquarters, and every anticipation is entertained that a powerful blow will be struck by his magnificent army against some point on the enemy's lines.

other affair. The announcement, however, is nough for to-day.

In our correspondence to-day will be found some very interesting details of the late capture by our troops, under Commodore Dupont, of Fernandina, on the Florida coast. Two excellent maps illustrate the position of the port of Fernandina and Fort Clinch, together with the city of St. Mary's, Georgia.

Nothing of importance reaches us from Winches ter. A few skirmishes took place yesterday with some straggling parties of rebels, who seem to be still hanging around that neighborhood.

COMGRESS

In the Senate yesterday, a petition was pre sented from this city asking Congress to cease agitating the slavery question; one was also presented asking for the emancipation of the slaves. The Military Committee reported a bill for the organization of the army corps staffs. A resolution was adopted that the Territorial Committee inquire into the expediency of having the Indian Merritory included within the limits of the State of Kansas. The Committee of Conference on the bill for the purchase of coin made a report, which was agreed to. A resolution that the Naval Committee report on the expediency of an appropriation for testing iron-cladding for vessels-of-war was adopt ed. The joint resolution giving the President power to assign officers to military commands without regard to seniority was discussed and sent back to the Military Committee. The Post Office Appropriation bill was considered, and amendments agreed to authorizing a more frequent than semi-monthly mail between San Francisco and Crescent City; that all American vessels shall carry to foreign ports such mails as the Postmaster General may deliver on board, and that vessels coming from foreign ports shall receive any mail matter from Consuls, the compensation for which service not to be more than the usual postage. The bill was then passed. The proposition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was taken up, but postponed till to-day. The Judiciary Committee reported back the House bill to facilitate judicial proceedings in cases of captured property. The Senate then held an executive session and adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the Senate joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to re ceive moneys appropriated by States for the pay ent of the volunteers of such States was adopted The Conference Committee's report on the bill regulating army sutlers was concurred in. A the old Union, under which resolution of inquiry of the Secretary of War as

to recent charters of vessels, and the compensa tion allowed for the same, was adopted. Military Committee were instructed to report some plan for securing to the sick and wounded better medical treatment. The District of Columbia Committee were instructed to inquire into the circumstances connected with the recent arrest in the District, and transfer to and imprisonment in Baltimore, of two persons, in alleged violation of the constitution. The House then, in Committee of the Whole, took up the Tax bill, when a debate ensued, after which the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Roanoke, from Havana on the 13th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, bringing highly important news from Mexico. The prelimi nary treaty of Soledad, agreed upon between the Mexican and Allied commissioners, had been assented to by President Juarez. By this treaty the llies were permitted to occupy three inland cities. and Vera Cruz was to revert to the Mexican au thorities; but at latest advices, and when the allied troops had commenced to occupy the three towns named in the treaty, and when the Mexican flag had been again hoisted in Vera Cruz, and the Mexican officials were returning to resume control there, the English officials became dissatisfied, and it is said that the English forces will be entirely withdrawn. Trouble had also occurred

between the French and Spanish, and General Prim was to be superseded by a French com-mander, and the affairs generally of the Allies seemed to be in great confusion. Two battalions of the Spanish forces had been withdrawn and had arrived at Havana. Accounts from the interior of Mexico report a battle between the insurrection ists and the forces of Juarez, in which the latter were defeated. Mr. Allen, bearer of despatches to the United States Minister at the City of Mexico. Mr. Corwin, had been murdered between Vers Cruz and the city of Mexico.

The schooner George Hoffman, Captain Jones arrived at this port yesterday evening from Port Royal, S. C. She left that harbor on the 5th of farch, and experienced very heavy weather, with northerly gales, on the passage. Our special cor-respondents on the Southern coast furnish very interesting reports of the organization and progress of the Union fleet destined to act in the innd waters of Florida, as well as of its success in the reduction and capture of Fort Clinch, the Palmetto Fort and the city of Fernandina. The details of this service prove the cool judgment with which the plans of our officers were matured, as well as the gallant spirit in which their orders vere executed. The shelling of the railroad train, carrying fugitive rebels from Fernandina, by the runboat Ottawa, resulted in the killing of two men. by one shot, at the moment they were sitting in company with ex-Senator Yulee in a baggage car. Yulee jumped from the car and ran off in his fright Quite a number of curious rebel documents, found in Fernandina city, are published elsewhere, as well as a complete list of the inhabitants who remained in the town when the federal force took

The new Cunard steamship China, which was expected at New York last week from Liverpool, vas detained from starting on her passage by Admiralty surveyors, who ordered some alters tions to be made before permitting her to proceed with the mails. The Africa, which arrived on Fri lay last, came instead of the China.

Our Rermuda files of the 11th of Murch chron cle the latest movements of the division of the British West India fleet then stationed off the sland. A severe storm—the white squall—had ust visited the town of Hamilton and the adjacent ountry, doing damage both on land and along

Her Majesty's ship Landrail spoke the American ship Hyperion, twelve miles east of Bermuda. She had lost her topmasts and foremast, and under jury sail was working in for the island. She had also the crew of the Mohawk on board. She de clined receiving any assistance, which was offered. Both houses of the Legislature at Albany held hort sessions last evening, but no great amount

of business was transacted. The Senate was con-

sidering bills in Committee of the Whole. chief feature in the Assembly was a discussion on a proposition to request our representatives a Washington to vote for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. The matter was sent to the Federal Relations Committee.

Notwithstanding the uncertain result of the late severe battle in New Mexico, it is represented that gency. It has a strong position, and has a garrison of over five thousand men. There is also a military depot at Fort Union which contains five hundred troops. At Albuquerque there are four hundred volunteers, with two months' provisions for six thousand men: and there are two or three companies at Camp Connelly and Fort Garland. No fears need be entertained about New Mexico. According to the City Inspector's report, there were 435 deaths in the city during the past week decrease of 21 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 38 more than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 5 deaths of alcoholism, 7 o liseases of the bones, joints, &c.; 97 of the brain and nerves, 3 of the generative organs, 14 of the heart and blood vessels, 156 of the lungs, throat, &c.: 7 of old age, 46 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers, 1 premature birth, 41 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 39 of incertain seat and general fevers, 8 of diseases of the urinary organs, and 12 from violent causes. There were 304 natives of the United States, 4 of Eng. land, 84 of Ireland, 4 of Scotland, 30 of Germany and the balance of various foreign countries.

were higher, but the general railway share and State every ten minutes by the speculators, and, in the absence of reliable intelligence, the public seem disposed to wait a day or two. Money continues easy at six per cent. Sterling exchange (bankers') sold yesterday at 111%. decrease of \$2,432,372 in loans. The monthly tables of the trade of the port for the month of February, and the sight months which have elapsed of the current fiscal

The cotton market was quiet yesterday and prices un changed. No sales of moment transpired, while hold-ers manifested no want of confidence, and were not disposed to press sales. The dulness in domestic cotton goods in the hands of commission and jobbing houses ended to check free operations on the part of spinners while stocks of cotton with them and in this marke were very low; and should any material demand spring ip for goods in the West on the opening of navigation low close at hand, we may expect to see a strenger an more active demand for raw cotton. The flour market was dull and quiet, and sales could not have been forced thout a concession of full 5c. per bbi. Wheat wa heavy, while sales were moderate, and prices favored purchasers. Corn was beavy, with sales of Western mixed, in store, at 55c. a 59c., and delivered at 60c. Pork was beavy and dull, with sales of new mess at \$13 50 a \$13 75, and of new prime at \$10 75. Sugars were active and firm, with sales of 1,800 hhds. and 57 oxes at rates given enewhere. The Messrs. Stuart's quotations for their refined goods will be found in anothe place. Coffee was quiet. A lot of 950 bags Jamaica was reported sold at p. t. Freight engagements were light and rates romewhat irregular.

A VOICE FROM TEXAS .- We publish in another column a letter from Texas, depicting the sufferings of Union men in that State, and calling for help from the North. This is the most extreme of the Southern States, and yet even there a conservative element exists, sighing for deliverance from a yoke of bondage, and waiting for the coming of the federal army to cooperate with it for the redemption of the State from secessionism and its restoration to the old Union, under which the country has

President Lincoln and His Conciliatory Is the American Republic Afraid of the No-Party Policy. Maritime Powers of Europe?

The conciliatory no-party policy of Presi dent Lincoln, in his military and civil appointnents since the outbreak of our Southern re bellion, has done wonders in giving unity, energy and efficiency to the Union sentiment our loyal States. According to the established rule of his predecessors, since the time of Washington, he organized his administration upon the basis of the party electing him; but this rebellion, which combined all parties in our revolted States against the government, practically wiped out all party lines in our loyal States in the great task of maintaining the government. Thus recognized as the officia chief of all parties in the North, President Lincoln bas responded to this general movement in a broad and comprehensive policy eminently successful in encouraging the support of all

In the appointment of his Cabinet, Mr. Lin coln, under the circumstances surrounding him at the time, had no other resource than the party which had elected him. His first object was to harmonize and consolidate that party. The several rivals and factions which had competed for the Chicago nomination were thus gathered around him, and blended together in his minis try. Thus he was prepared to conduct his administration, as the official head of the republican party, when the bombardment of Fort sumter broke into pieces and scattered to the four winds all the parties of the last Presidential campaign. President Lincoln's first wa proclamation was tantamount to an official notice to the country to this effect, and as old line democrats, and old line whigs, and Know Nothings, and what not, came volunteering by thousands in answer to the President's calls for soldiers to fight the battles of the Union, he showed his appreciation of this patriotic support in the appointment of our army leaders from the remains of all our late political parties.

Our old fighting democratic party is thus represented in the army by General McClellan. General Buell, General Halleck, General Sher man and others—a numerous array; but they are supported by a proportionate body of democratic volunteers among the subordinate officers and privates of the army. Nor has Mr. Lincoln stopped here in his grateful recogni tions of the party-sacrificing patriotism which has brought such large numbers of the old democratic element of the North to his assist ance. He has made an old fashioned democrat the head of the War Department itself, one of the three inflexible Union men who, as members of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, after the igno. minious expulsion or retirement of Cobb, Floyd and Thompson, saved the late administration from absolute shipwreck, together with the government and the country.

Those three inflexible Union men of Mr. Bu chanan's recognized Cabinet were: Dix of New York, Holt of Kentucky, and Stanton of Penn sylvania. These men were among the leaders in 1860, of the conservative democracy against the election of Abraham Lincoln; but from th political revolution effected by this rebellion we find Stanton now Mr. Lincoln's Secre tary of War. Dix the commander of our military forces in Maryland, and Holt, with another old line democrat-Robert Dale Owenentrusted by Mr. Lincoln with the final exami nation and judgment upon many millions of money in the claims of army contractors-Thus it would appear that the best materials of the old democratic party of our loyal States have been absorbed into the party of "Honest Abe Lincoln's" administration. And the same may be said of every other party of 1860.

Under this happy and prosperous state o things, in reference to the suppression of this ellion, all parties and classes appear to be satisfied except the radical abolition wing of of the republican party. They have been rais ing a terrible hue and cry against McClellan ; they have howled considerably against Halleck, nd they have not spared Buell, or Sherman, or Dix, for refusing to make the Union cause in this war secondary to the cause of negro emancipation. For a time this noisy and restless bolition faction were apparently satisfied in having a man after their own hearts in command of the army in Missouri; but the follie and extravagant expenditures of Fremont were too much even for our amiable President. Fremont was a military luxury in Missouri, too costly to be endured, and so he was very properly superseded. Mr. Lincoln. anxious in any reasonable way to appease the clamors of the abolition element of the country supporting him, has magnanimously given Fremont the opportunity to redeem hi late follies and blunders, and to distinguish himself in the field, in his new command over the Mountain Department of Virginia.

It is unnecessary further to pursue the eviiences of President Lincoln's conciliatory policy for the sake of the Union. Party creeds and party principles and antecedents, he has placed upon the common level of devotion to the Union cause. His generous course has won for him "golden opinions from all sorts of men." and has made our native citizens of all parties, our adopted citizens of all nationalities, and our religious people of every church, harmonious body in support of his administration and the enormous burdens of this holy war. We have reason to congratulate the country that the right man is in the White House, for the trying ordeal of this gigantic rebellion has been found in the person of Abraam Lincoln.

ARMY SANITARY REGULATIONS.—Great com plaints are being made at Washington and else where of the neglect of proper sanitary regu lations in the military camps. It is notorious that thousands of putrid carcasses poison the atmosphere in the neighborhood of the federal capital, and that no efforts are made to abate the nuisance. This is not the case on the Potomac alone, but wherever our troops are or have been encamped. Now such a state of things ought not to be suffered to exist. There is no occasion to add to the losses in actual warfare those of pestilence, and there is no sooner way to foster the latter than by exposing putrid animal matter to the sun. When the carcasses of horses and other brutes can be turned to commercial advantage, it seems strange that the military authorities should permit them to go to waste. In Australia millions of sheep and cattle used to be slaughtered every year for the mere sake of boiling down. Hence the great export of tallow hides, horns, wool and bones from that country. Surely there are great knackers and tallow manufacturers who would purchase the carcasses alluded to; but if not so disposed of, there is no excuse for not burying them, thereby allowing them to fertilize the earth instead

NEW YORK HERALD, TURSDAY, MARCH IS 1862 - TELPLE SHEET

The New York Tribune, which denounced our righteous war with Mexico and sympathized with that country when it was the enemy of the United States, now proposes to abandon her to her fate when she is our friend, and when, it violation of our long cherished Monroe doctrine, she is assailed by three of the maritime Powers of Europe, for the purpose of subvert ing republican institutions on this continent and placing a scion of royalty upon a throne to be erected upon the ruins of the independence of a free country and amidst the wreck and debris of democracy. In yesterday's number of his cowardly journal Greeley de precates the idea of the American republic "interfering under any conceivable circumstances between Mexico and the Western Powers," because it would "plunge the nation into a foreign war of incomparable magnitude the end whereof no man could foresee," and because these Powers, "owning a large prepon derance of all the naval force on earth, would seal all our ports within a month after we made war upon them."

To this balderdash the Tribune adds that "w could no more endanger their West India possessions than we could take Gibraltar." Why did not Greeley say we could not endange Canada? And what right, we sak, has the Tribune to assume that with due preparations we could not capture Gibraltar? If ironclad vessels of war had not been in vented we admit that that fortress would still be impregnable. But the revolution in naval warfare wrought in Hampton Roads a few days ago has changed all that. Though the Tribune ignores the fact, it is not the less patent to all the world, and when the news of it reaches the Western Powers none will more thoroughly appreciate it than they, or better understand the futility of any attempt to block ade all our ports with their wooden walls while we possess iron walls from which they can be burned or sunk.

If we depend on our old oak ships, there ca be no doubt that the united navies of the maritime Powers of Europe might blockade several of our ports, but we question their power even in that case to seal them all. We have wooden ships which could teach the best of theirs a lesson in the art of naval war, as our heroes have often done before. But our getting the start of them in iron-cased vessels alters the case. We shall soon have some fifty of these ships, which will be able to sweep from the ocean everything wooden that floats. Num bers are of no avail against the iron armor; neither can stone fortifications resist the terrible broadsides that can be delivered under its protection. Consequently the West India slands are at our mercy, and even Gibraltan must succumb to such a force as we could bring against it, had we a sufficient object to inducus to attack it. Iron-clad ships have destroyed its prestige, and it is probable that before many years the once impregnable fortress will be in the possession of France or Spain.

In the event of naval war, the maritim power in possession of the greatest force of iron-clad ships, at the beginning of hostilities will be able to retain her preponderance over her enemy. There is no doubt that Napoleon now possesses that superiority over England and in a very short time the United States will have a preponderance over both Powers and Spain combined. If these Powers should not have evacuated Mexico by the time the war with the rebels is closed, we shall then be in a position to speedily compel them; and we will do it, too. We shall never allow the Powers of Europe to build up a monarchy side by side with our republic to undermine it; and if they do not speedily desist from the attempt, we will not only drive them out of Mexico, but from every portion of the North American continent and all the islands which geographically belong to it. "Westward the course of empire takes

SOMETHING MORE OF THE ELBOWS OF THE MINno -Our readers will remember, with a pain in their sides, the extraordinary leading editorial which appeared in the New York Time one fine morning during the late Italian warthat article of dignity, gravity, learning and whiskey, in which "the elbows of the Mincio, the sympathies of youth." "the British Cabinet." "an American squadron." and "the fortifications of Paris," were all incoherently jum bled together in the famous "Austrian quad rilateral." "Monsieur Tonson has come again." On Sunday last the "Little Villains" of the Times, evidently from the same hand, and un der the same inspiration, gave us a romantic editorial chapter on "The Mouth of the Poto mac." far surpassing in its contempt of geo graphical facts "the elbows of the Mincio."

The romantic editorial article in question entitled "The Romance of War," is a sophomo ric description of the late wonderful sea fight between that rebel marine monster. the Merrimac, and that little Union "cheese box on a raft." the Monitor; and thus the scene of this contest is located by the learned Mincio geographer of the New York Times.

The telegraph, it must be remembered, put New York almost in the position of a spectator. The scene is historic—the beautiful outlet of the Potomac, where the carliest English colonists sailed to discover new treasures in the Western wilds, and close to the river by which the foundation of Virginia was laid. Fortress Monroe, with its flock of shipping on one side, just beyond the ruins of the once beautiful Hampton; still further on the white tents of Newport's News, and the hulls and spars of the ill-fated frigates at anchor.

Think of that-"the beautiful outlet of the Potomac," with "Fortress Monroe," &c., on one side. But our quadrilateral contemporary will have it so; for again, towards the close of his touching discourse—as if to rub it in—he says: Such to our children and to posterity will the romance of this most dramatic battle at the mouth of the Potomac." "The mouth of the Potomae." Look again, Master Quadrilateral, and you will see that the "mouth of the Potomac" is pretty well on to a hundred miles north of Fortress Monroe, and that the scene of "this most dramatic battle at the mouth of the Poto mac." was in fact at the mouth of James river We insist upon it that posterity in this matter shall not be entangled among the "elbows of

IRON-CLAD SHIPS .- The promptitude with which the Naval Committee in the Senate has recommended the appropriation of fifteen millions to the construction of iron-clad vessels is a good sign that the lesson taught by the Monitor and Merrimac is not lost sight of, and that we shall not be slow to profit by it. That no time will be lost by the Senate in voting this sum for the purpose in question, and that the work will be executed with as little delay as possible, we sincerely hope

Important from Mexico-Prospect of an Amicable Adjustment with the Allies. Tribune and I theretor He Comments

Now York Stry Dunder, Street, S.

By the arrival of the Roanoke from Havana we have the text of the preliminaries agreed upon petween Generals Prim and Doblado. It confirms what we stated a few weeks since, that the attitude of the Mexican people and the prospect of the immediate suppression of the rebellion here would render the Allies ready to back out of the troublesome and dangerou enterprise which they have taken in hand. In this document it will be seen the Com

missioners of the three Powers disclaim in the most formal and distinct manner that it is their purpose to attempt anything against the independence, sovereignty and integrity of the Mexican republic. Satisfied with the assurance that the constitutional government possesses within itself the elements of strength and sym pathy to enable it to maintain itself against intestine disorders and revolt, and that it does not need the aid "so kindly offered" to the Mexican people, the Commissioners agree to proceed at once to the promulgation of the claims which they have to prefer in the name of their respective nations against Mexico. To facilitate the negotiations it is furthermore arranged that they shall be opened in Orizabaand that during their progress the forces of the allied Powers shall occupy that city, Cordova and Tehuacan, which latter stipulation, we learn by this arrival, has been since carried into effect.

Thus, after the enormous expenditure incurred by the three governments in the atting out of this expedition, it is now about to eventuate in the mere liquidation of their claims—an object that could have been just as well accomplished by the presence of a few vessels-of-war at Vera Cruz. The project of placing a scion of one of the royal houses of Europe on the throne of Mexico was no doubt at one time seriously entertained, but it was entered into under an entire misconception of the sentiments and condition of the people of that country. It originated with a few of the reactionary party amongst the Mexicans themselves—such as Miramon and Almonte—who misled the European Cabinets as to the feeling of their countrymen on the subject of foreign interference. The three Powers interested were naturally glad to seize upon such a chance of dealing a death blow to the Monroe doctrine at a time when the United States was powerless to prevent it. The turn that affairs have taken here, and the disappointment of that support which they expected to meet amongst the Mexicans themselves, convinced them that they had committed an enor mous political blunder, which, if persevered in, would not only expose them to the ridicule of the world, but be attended with the most disastrous consequences to themselves.

As it is, the jealousies and suspicions which have sprung up between them in connection with this expedition have led to a very embittered state of feeling. Spain is offended that Austria should have been allowed to put forward the claims of a Hapsburg Prince to the Mexican throne. England is equally disgusted with France for seeking to convert the original objects of the coalition into a means of furthering the Emperor's policy in Italy, and both France and Spain are angry with England for shutting down on their separate schemes.

To render matters worse, the republican abroad are making capital out of the selfish and unprincipled conduct of the three governments on this question, so that, instead of their being enabled through Mexico to erect new thrones and dynasties on this continent, the probabilities are that Mexico will in the end contribute her share towards disturbing some of the thrones and dynasties of the Old World.

This being the state of things, it is not extraordinary that the Allies should gladly seize the first decent pretext to come to terms with President Juarez. To put an immediate end to the occupation of the country and the presence of such dangerous visiters, the latter will, however, require aid from some quarter. It is for the United States Senate to see whether the moment is not new arrived when friendly assistance on our part, such as was projected by the Corwin treaty, may not be proffered with advantage to our own interests as well as to those of Mexico.

ATTACKS OF THE TRIBUNE ON THE PRESIDENT .-Yesterday the following appeared in the Trilame under the caption of "The Proposed Removal of Gen. McClellan," and immediately under the General-in-Chief's spirited address to the Army of the Potomac, the intention being to neutralize its force and throw cold water upon the enthusiasm it is calculated to ex-

The resolution offered in the Senate executive session on Friday, requesting the President to remove General McClellan from his command, and withdrawn by the mover after a debate which showed a unanimous purpose to pass it, will probably be renewed on Monday of Tuesday.

There was no such resolution offered in

executive session. It is a base fabrication, designed to wound the President through General McClellan. In another column the Tribune assails him for "the absence of warlike spirit and military energy and capacity," and adopts the malignant epithet of Wendell Phillips, who calls him " a Quaker General." Again: the Tribune. in commenting upon the General-in-Chief's address to his army, speaks of it as an "apology for the gigantic failure to capture the enemy and end the war at Manassas;" and adds that "it is evident from this address that General McClellan feels the weight of that enormous blow more deeply perhaps than any other man in the country; but notwithstanding that event. the President sees fit to retain him in his command." Here is evident censure of Mr. Lincoln. From the beginning the Tribune has never ceased to wound the President at every opportunity, sometimes openly, with an astounding audacity, and sometimes with a covert malice peculiar to that journal. In all the recent assaults on General McClellan in its columns it has been undoubtedly striking at the Chief Magistrate through the trusted General of his choice. The tendency of such assaults is to weaken the confidence of the troops in their General, and thus to contribute to the defeat of the army-a consummation deveutly wished for by Greelev and the whole tribe of abolitionists, for nothing they fear so much as the speedy success of the war, because it will restore the Union and take away forever the occupation of the anti-slavery agitators. It is no new thing for the Tribune to wish the overthrow of our armies. During the Mexican war one of its most pious and fervent ejaculations to Heaven was that the enemy might "welcome our troops with bloody hands to hospitable graves." Such is the spirit of its attacks on the President and General McClellan during the present was

Tribune and Liberator Its Organs. In every revolutionary civil war there is a party which takes advantage of the general strife and confusion to gratify its insatiable lust for blood and crime. Rome had such a party during the contests between the patricians and plebeians. England had such a party during that series of civil wars which culminated in the execution of King Charles First France had such a party during those revolutions when the dull thud of the guillotine kept time to the savage music of the sans culottes the best blood of the nation deluged the streets of Paris, and every lamp post was an extempore gallows. Its peculiarities are a disregard of all principle, an irrepressible relish for slaughter, and a fiendish disposition to war upon the weak, defenceless and womanly. Most significantly the French call this the party of blood. During our own civil war we call this party the abolitionists.

If to the brutality of the Roman gladiators

the relentless fanaticism of the Puritanical Roundheads, and the ferocity of the Parisian gamins, you add as much cowardice as cruelty, the American abolitionist is complete. Inde the abolition party is composed mainly of disciples of the Puritans and students of French red republicanism; but the personal bravery which distinguished, though it could not redeem, the cruel excesses of the Roundheads and the red republicans, is altogether omitted in the character of an abolitionist. The abolitionis would have blood, but he is not man enough to shed it in fair fight, as did Cromwell's bigots and the heroes of the harricades. The aboli tionists demand that the hearthstones of the South be desolated with fire and sword, and denounce General McClellan for accomplishing victories with but little loss of life; but you will not find the abolitionists in the army; and, much as they desire blood, they risk none of their own in battles for the Union. They prefer rather the safe carnage of the pen or the rostrum, and war only upon those whose sex or position makes retaliation impossible. Our abolition party of blood is composed of such men as those whe mangled the dead bodies of Marie Antoinette Madame Roland and Charlotte Corday. Wo men are the chosen objects of their vengeance They revenge themselves upon those whe thwart them by attacking mothers, wives and daughters-not men.

In another column, this morning, we reprint few of the many slanderous articles, published by the abolition press, under the lead of the New York Tribune, in regard to the wife of the President. If we could spare the space we might fill our columns with just such insulting articles from abolition organs. Because the President of the United States faithfully ob serves his solemn oath to support the con stitution—because this war is condu conservatively, and is designed not to destroy, but to restore the Uniontherefore the disunion abolitionists are in a fury of rage. They are neither numerous nor brave enough to openly attack ou: statesmen and our generals. They dare no write down President Lincoln, and even the Tribune contented itself with insinuations and inuendoes against General McClellan untihe left Washington for the field. But the wives of the President and his friends are pow erless to retaliate, and upon them the abolition ists take revenge for the firm resistance of the President to schemes for slave insurrections blood and disunion. They have the will, i they but had the power, to supersede the Presi dent-as the Times and Tribune once advo cated-create a dictator and erect a gallows for every man who is guilty of fidelity to the Union. Not having this power, however, they attempt the same result by other means. press is their guillotine, and by it they try te break hearts, since the cannot chop off heads. Our readers have but to glance at the ex

tracts to which we refer in order to discover the

motive and the manner of these attacks. Their occasion was the recent reception at the White House, when Mrs. Lincoln, in accordance with all national etiquette, extended her hospitalities to the representatives of this and other nations Mrs. Lincoln and the wives and daughters of the generals, senators and representatives present at their reception, are denounced as heart less, immodest and unchristian; their dress manners and society are savagely criticised, and they are pronounce I, in the plainest terms, to be unfit wives, mothers and women. Thus one abolition harpy calls the reception "an entertainment for men and questionable virtue," and another compares it to "revolting orgies and mad carousals." Mrs. Lincoln is choicely termed a "Delilah," and an "object of reproach and disgust." The guests are described as "merry with wine," "mad or demented," and conducting themselves with "devil-me-care imbegility." We might charitably suppose that these Jacobins are as ignorant as they are brutal, and have used words of which they did not understand the scope and meaning, but truth forbids such an excuse. The aboliti talk much more than they dare write, but it is in the same strain. The Hickman Committee meant only this when it insulted Mrs. Lincoln even in the presence of death itself. There can be no mistake about such facts as these It goes upon record as a part of the history of this rebellion that the abolition party, unable to effect the permanent dissolution of the Union, or to mould the President to their detestable purposes, deliberately heaped insults upon the President's wife and her friends, and thus emulated the worst and basest excesses o the old party of blood.

THE MONITOR.—It is not generally known that this vessel, notwithstanding her light draught of water, enormous strength and weight of deck, side armor and revolving turret, carries upwards of one hundred thousand pounds of ballast to bring her down to her present fighting draught. The importance of his excess of buoyancy will be readily appreciated. The weight of the turret is upwards of one hundred tons, and the gun-slides, composed of strong wrought iron beams, form part of the massive turret. The recoil of the guns will accordingly be checked by such an enormous amount of matter that ordnance of any calibre may be employed. The Monitor, therefore, instead of being of limited capacity, is capable of carrying guns of the largest size that we can manufacture. These facts prove conclusively that we have as yet no idea of the real destructive power of the new engine of war, the sudden appearance of which has startled this country and will startle Europe still more. Suppose that the twenty-inch guns, which the Navy Department is now erecting furnaces